forward, amidst much cheering, and said—
Governor Hunt—In the name of the directors of the association, I thank you cordially and respectfully for the trouble which you have taken to honor this occasion with your presence. Our thanks are also eminently due to the city government, not only for their attendance here to day, but more, for the sagacious foresight with which they have extended their liberal aid to this enter prise, in its infancy. We are also proud to see among our friends the officers of two societies—one from our own and one from a sister State—which have done so much to make the aims and promote the interests of American industry, to open the path in which we are now treading. maise the sims and promote the interests of American Industry, to open the path in which we are now treading. The general objects to which this building will be destined are so familiar to us all, that I need not dwell upon them. Our arrangements are so far advanced that we can speak with confidence as to our utilimate success. It is sure to strike the mind of the European producer, that he has substantial objects to attain by sending specimens of his skill here, which no European country can afford. On the other hand, the American manufacturer, who has comparatively little but honor to gain by sending the products of his skill to Europe, has a clear and distinct inducement to exhibit his goods here. If no unforceen event occurs, we shall have it in our power to make such an exhibition of the costly artistic and luxurious products of the Old World as has never yet been seen among us. These considerations will produce their results; and we are equally confident, that the industry of cur country, with that fearless energy which, perhaps, more than any other one thing is a distinguishing trait of our national sharacter, will eagerly enter into a contest from which, in every respect, nothing but good can flow. I shall say on this her? he more. Those whose eyes, like himse, were delighted by the curpassing glories of the London exhibition—who know the power, opulence and varied resources of the Old World—who know what those creatures of genius, the French, are trying to effect, may well pause before they make vanuts for the future. Suffice it, we shall do every thing that industry and fieltly can accomplish. Nor shall I enlarge on the benefits of an exhibition of this kind. There is no doubt whatever that there yet exists no similar means for extending the circle of hawdege and taste—above all, for enlarging and increasing that mutual good will and confidence which is the sure to live with the confidence which is the sure to live with the confidence which is she sures bulwark of national independence, and the only g industry, to open the path in which this building will be des-The general objects to which this building will be des-tined are so familiar to us ali. that I need not dwell upon the advanced that we ation. There are, I venture to say, very few undertakings of equal magnitude which are represented by so large a number of parties, and it thus becomes practicable to impres upon the direction and management of the enterprise, that broad, liberal, impartial, and, as it were, national character, which is essential to its proper development. If our success is what we expect and intend it shall be, we shall claim the honor of it for our institutions—those institutions which enable private individuals to accomplish what in other countries wast governmental efforts are required to effect. We shall claim the honor for the country and for its people—for that mixture of individual energy and practical accommodation which gives such wonderful efficiency to the American cheracter; for that public spirit and private good feeling of which we have such striking evidence here to day—bringing together, at this moment, men of all parties, to work together for a common object of general interest. (Cheers.) Other considerations, sir, yet remain, which, at some other time. I shall ask higher and holler personages to develope, but which I cannot now altogether overlook. When this structure shall be raised—when its lofty dome shall have reshed upward to the point where that flag now floats—when its crystal surface shall reflect in streams of radiance our warm American sun—when its graceful and majestic interior shall be filled with the choicest products of both worlds, our minds will scar upward beyond and above all the material considerations to which I have alluded and will recegoise our own nothingness, and the infinite superierity of the Power by whose favor we are permitted to do what little we effect. And we shall then naite to pour forth our thanks for His mercles, and our supplications for Illis forgiveness and protection. (Loud obsers.)

The speaker then read a letter, which he said he had

Cheers.)

The speaker then read a letter, which he said he had received from the lamonted Daniel Webster, in relation the Crystal Palace, which is as follows:—

received from the immented Daniel Webster, in relation the Crystal Falsee, which is as follows:—

DIFFARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 1852. }

Siz—I have received your layor of October 7, and I have examined with care the papers accumpanying it, as well as the sketch of the building which you have been good enough to send; the laster appears to me very beautiful. Your name, and that of the gentlemen associated with you, are sufficient guarantees that the enterprise will be conducted with energy, fidelity, and capacity; and there as be no doubt that an exhibition of the kind you contemplate, if properly carried out, will be of very general interest and utility. You do not everrate my desire to promote your views, Of course I cannot, as a member of the government of the United States, give you any other aid than you have already received from the Customs Department, by making your building a bonded warehouse; but I will write to the representatives of the United States at the principal courts of Europe, stating to them strongly my sense of the importance of your enterprise, and the numerous reasons in my mind why they should give your agent, Mr. Burcheck, all the sid and support that they properly can.

I am, sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant.

DANIEL, WEBSTER.

THEODORE SEDEWICK, ESq., New York.

Governor Husty then came forward and said:—Mr.

President—Availing myself of the invitation so kindly.

Your obedient servant.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Tresonore Serowicz, Esq., New York.

Governor Huyer then came forward and said:—Mr.

President—Availing myself of the invitation so kindly extended to me by the association over which you preside, I have come to participate in the appropriate ceremonics of this occasion, and to manifest the sincere interest and approval with which I regard your noble undertaking. You have now reared the first column of an editice intended to attract the productions of genius industry, and art, from all the civilized nations of the world. This liberal design is in harmony with the prevaiing spirit and tendercy of the age in which we live, and its ruccessful completion will form a completious landmark in the history of American progrees. It is a generous conception, slike honorable to the public spirit and patriotism of the citizens forming the association and important in its influences upon the advancement and happiness of society. The conquests already made, and the increasing interest evinced by our countrymen in the sulture of those useful acts which promote the physical prospectity and moral elevation of a people, are a source of just pride and encouragement to the American states and high the best energies of the buman race would be account to the American states and high the second from these destructive wars and convalsions which had so long wasted the best energies of the human race Nobler purposes engage the thoughts of men and the councils of nations. Instead of meeting in battle array, and spreading have and desolation over the face of the earth a kindler rivalry prevails, and governments cope with each other by a feet from the expansion of commerce—the energies of industry, and the triumphs of peaceful invented from each other by a feet intendance of useful secoveries and improvements, thus submulating industry and skill throughout the world—each industries industry and skill throughout the world—each industries all the fruits of the own civiliastion, and between the first an

human family by the cordial ties of sympathy and concord. When considered in a mere political aspect, the wonderful display of the industry of all nations, exhibited in England last year, must be regarded as one of the most imperiant events in modern history. I rejoice to wineast the sniightened efforts of my ewn countrymen to emulate so noble an example. The prosecution and success of the enterprise now so ampleiously begun cannot fail to exert a railutary insfluence, and to produce the most valuable results. It will elevate the national character abroad, and advance our best interest at home. (Cheers.) Is will etimiste our people in new and higher efforts, until we shall finally attain to an equality with the older nations in every useful and ornamental art. It will promote the development and improvement of those natural advantages, so varied and remarkable, with which our country is favored, and furnish another proof of the elevating influence of free institutions. (Cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Association, permit me to congratulate you upon this ampleious commencement. The whole country will rejoice in the consummation of your great purpose. Accept my sin serest whiles that your labors in the work of civilization and beneficant progress may be crowned with the successe which is due to so bright an example of disinterested public spirit. (Loud cheers.)

Mayor Kingalawa Said—We have assembled, gentlemen, upon an occasion of deep and abiding interest to our city, and I am proud that I am enabled to public apacity, that interest in the success of this work which I have ever manifested as a private citizen. The public spirited citizens who organized, and who have carried to succeeful consummation thus far, this great, I might say almost national, undertaking, deserve, as I am sure they receive, the heartfelt thanks of our community. This is ersentially a commercial city, and everything which can tend to foster and promote increased commercial intercourse with foreign countries, can

Mr. Hy. Mrigs called for three cheers for the Crystal Palace, which were heartily responded to.

Three cheers were given for Governor Hunt. General
Tallmadge, and Mayor Kingeland, and the meeting dis-

Telimadge, and Mayor Kingeland, and the meeting dispersed.

We have to express our thanks to Mr George J. B. Carstensen and Mr. Charles Gildenmeister, the able architects of the Crystal Palace, for their presentation to us, through our reporter, of a splendid lithograph of the Crystal Palace, which the public will be able to procure at the small cost of one dollar.

The Palace will be completed by next May. The dome is composed of wrought iron, and attached to the building it is intended to erect a machine house, so that the various specimens may be viewed at work. There are no less than twelve foundries at work, in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, casting the iron for this erection.

Oblituary.

HON. FRANCIS BAYLIES, OF MASSACHUSETTS—INTERESTING POLITICAL REMINISCENCES.

Died, at Taunton, Massachusetts, on Thursday, Oct. 28., in the sixty-ninth year of his age, the Hon Francis Baylies, counsellor at law, and for many years distinguished in State and national politics. Mr. Baylies was of an old colonial family, and was the author of a "History of Plymouth," one of the best local histories ever published.

longed, who were known in public life, was Hodijah Baylies, who was an officer of the Revolutionary army, and served with reputation until the establishment of independence. He was a man of talents, and for many years held the office of Judge of Probate. Being a conspicuous federalist, he was, in 1814, appointed by the Legislature one of the members of the Hartford Convention, and of course shared in the unpopularity of that noted con-clave. Another of the name, William Baylies, was a representative in Congress from Massachusetts, from 1805 to 1809, and again from 1813 to 1817. William Baylies

who also represented the Bristol district from 1833 to 1835, we believe, was another member of the same family.

Francis Baylies was at different periods a member of the State Legislature, a representative in Congress, and once the native American candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. In 1820, he was elected a member of Congress from the Bristol district and member of the Bristol district and the Bristol district a Congress from the Bristol district, and was twice re-electrd. viz.—in 1822 and 1824. Four of the six years of his terms in Congress were during the second term of Menroe's administration, when old party lines were much broken up. But Mr. Baylies had belonged to that class of bitter federalists who disliked the Adamses—father and son—and he consequently refused to join his political friends in the support of John Quinoy Adams for the

of bitter federalists who disliked the Adamses—father and son—and he consequently refused to join his political friends in the support of John Quincy Adams for the Pre idency. When the election of President develved on the House of Representatives in February, 1825. (in consequence of the failure of a choice by the electoral colleges), the Massachusetts delegation, composed of both federalists and democrats—(ameng whom were Daniel Webster, S. C. Allen, and others)—agreed, with the exception of Mr. Baylies, to vote for Mr. Adams. The vote of Massachusetts, in the House, stood for Adams, 12; for Jackson, 1—the vote of Mr. Buylies being the only vote given against Adams in the House, by the delegation from the New England States. He had received their unanimous vet te in the electoral colle, es.

Mr. Baylies having been previously re-elected for two years, was ranked among the opponents of Mr. Adams's administration. His course excited much dissatisfaction among a large portion of his constituents, and in the autumn of 1826 he declined a nomination for re electica, in an address which occupied thirteen columns of the Taunion Reporter. At the close of his address he said:—

"I should be guilty of pairry affectation if I should say that I was insensible to the honor of a seat in Congress. If my friends should again put me in nomination, I might possibly receive a strong support, but I know that my election would be vehemently opposed. Under these circumstances, they shall not with my consent, encounter the labor and auxisty of a doubtful contest; or the mortification of an unsuccessful one."

In 1852 Mr. Baylies received from General Jackson the appointment of Charge d'Affaires te the Argentine republic, but owing to the situation of our relations with that country, we believe Mr. Raylies did not long remain at Buenos Ayres. His successor, Mr. Brant, was not appointed until 1844, the United States cansul taking charge of the business at Buenos Ayres for several years.

Mr. Baylies has, for the last fifteen years, re

Theatrical and Masical.

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowery Theatre.—The entertainments this evening consist of the beautiful piece cailed "Town and Country," with Mr. Eddy, an excellent actor, as Reaben Glennoy, and Miss Heron as Rosalle Somers. The amusements conclude with "La Bayadere "in which reveral of the best members of the stock company will appear.

Bugadoway Theatre.—Miss Julia Dean, the distinguished amelican actiess, appears this evening as Parthenia, in the piece called "Ingomar." with Mr. Conway as Ingomer, and Mr. Barry as Polydor. The entertainments will terminate with the farce of the "Double Bedded Room." A full house may be expected.

Nunc's Gardow.—This evening, the distinguished cantatrice, Madame Anna Bishop, opens with an extensive English opera company, at Nibio's Gardon. She appears in Flotow's celebrated opera, caver acted here) called "Martins." She will be assisted by Miss Room Jacques, Mr. Guidd, Mr. Leach, Mr. Strint, and Mr. Rudelphe.

Burnon's Theatre.—The piece called "Old York and New York." commences the catertainments, and the feature will be the sumsing piece entitled "Begone Duil Care." in which Burton, Dyott, Thompson, Mrs. Cooke, and Mrs. Hughes will sustain the principal characters.

"Mischief Making" will conclude the performance.

National Theatre.—Purdy is as active as ever in catering well for his patrons. To night, be offer three

NATIONAL THEATHE —Purdy is as active as ever in catering well for his pairons. To night he offers three pieces. The first is the piece called "Napoleon or the Deserter and his Dog," the next the Irish drams entitled "Eva" and the concluding piece will be the "Monkey of Frankfort."

WALLACK'S THEATRE, -Mr. J. Wallack, a greatfavo Wallack's Therefore,—Mr. J. Wallack, a great favorite, and an octor of great celebrity, appears this evening, in its infinitable representation of Benedick, in the comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing," assisted by Mesers, Blake Leater, Walcott, Seguin, and Miss. Laura Keene. All will close with the "Irish Tiger."

American Museum—The affecting drams, entitled, it The Last Nail. "Will be performed at this popular recort, with other very attractive entertainments, for the afterneon and evening.

White's Varieurs.—This place of entertainment is arowded every evening to winess the performances of Mr. Chanfrau and other actors of celebrity.

Chungary's Opena Rouse.—This place of entertainment

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.—This place of entertainmen is crowded as usual, the audiences always expressing the utmost pleasure during the performances.

Wood's MINSTREES are very popular. Their negro delineations afford the greatest amusement to the visiters. A fine bill is announced for to night.

Colonel George M. Gronard, of the U. S. A. indicted for the killing of Major Jones, last June, in Florida, has been tried and acquitted by the Circuit Court at Mellen-yllie, Pforida.

THE NATIONAL OBSEQUIES.

The Last Rites to Daniel Webster.

THE PUNERAL SOLEMNIPIES AT MARSHPIRLD. Interesting Proceedings of the New York Historical Society.

> SERMONS YESTERDAY IN THIS CITY, kc., ko., kc.

The Solemnities at Marshfield. The morning of Friday, the 29th of October-the day set apart for consigning to the tomb the mortal remains of our greatest statesman—dawned upon the country as bright and glorious as the opening of a summer day. It seemed as if nature, like men, had, for that solemn ocseemed as it nature, like men, had, for that solenn oc-casion, hushed to stillness all discordant elements, as a tribute of respect to the yet unburied dead. Not a breeze came from the nigh shores of the ocean to disturb the serenity of that beautiful morning at Marshfield. The dying leaves still clung with lingering fondness to their parent stem, unsevered by the breath of the au-tumnal wind, and all things seemed to speak to the mind of peace, harmony and love. It was, indeed, a morning well suited to that solemn ceremony which its noon day sun was doomed to witness.

ARRIVALS AT THE SCENE OF MOURNING. From an early hour the numerous roads and avenues to Marshfield swarmed with vehicles and equipages of all descriptions, conveying thousands of sincere mourners, anxious to participate in the last sad rites of friendship and respect to the illustrious dead, and to have the me-lancholy satisfaction of taking a final look at the form and features so enshrized in the memory and hearts of all Hundreds on hundreds of carriages came pouring in from every quarter, with their quota of grief stricken hearts, and all the villages, farm houses and fields, for miles around, were impressed to afford accommodation to the innumerable teams which continued to arrive during the forenoon, so that by one o'clock in the afternoon there could not have been less than fifteen thousand persons in and about the grounds. The distance of Marshfield from Boston is about thirty-five miles, and as there were no means of railroad conveyance nearer than within ten miles, and as the facilities for reaching it by water were equally unfavorable, the largest proportion of the attendance arrived by private conveyance. Most of those from Boston had left on the previous evening, and swarmed the little villages, inns and farm houses on the route, sceking for accommodation during the night. They left at an early hour in the morning, and by nine o'clock there was a vast congregation present.

THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS. Marshfield, as seen from the road, which runs through the demesne some quarter of a mile westerly, presents avery handsome and picturesque appearance. It is approached by a winding carriage road, which, with a gentle descent, leads to the front of the mansion. The house stands on a slight elevation, facing the south, while before its eastern ront stretches away a long plain of marshy land, flooded at high tide and from which it takes its name. The settlement of Marshfield is one of the oldest in New England, being next in point of antiquity to Plymouth from which it is distant some twelve miles, and has many interesting historical reminiscences. On the little hill to the north, where now "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep." and where the honored ashes of Mr. Webster are to-day entombed, stood the second Christian church erected on this continent by the PilgrimF sthers, not a vestige of which, however, now remains; and a little antique head stone almost from the lapse of time swallowed up by the soil, marks the resting place of one of those Puritan pastors who served its earliest ministrations. With much difficulty we made out the inscription on the stone, which runs thus:-

. Here lyeth ye ashes of
Ye reverend learned
and plous Mr. Edward Tompson
Rector of the church of
Marshfield who suddenly
departed this life
March ye 16 1705
apno atatis sua 40

The mansion at the time of the Revolutionary war belonged to a tory, tradit anally spoken of by the peasantry as "Wray Thomas the deserter." It was in the early part of the struggle converted into a temporary barrack. by some of the royalist troops, and on their sudden retreat from it they were accompanied by its then proprietor. The property was confiscated by the Revolutionary tribunals, but the house and demosne of Marshfield were conferred upon the wife as her dower. From her it descended to her son, and from him passed into the hands of Mr. Webster. It is situated about two miles from the village of Marshfield-a small insignigicant hamlet containing some score of houses, two churches and a mill, but presenting no evidence of worldly presperity. The house has been much improved and enlarged, and it is now one of the finest seats in that portion of the country. It was originally a quadrangular three-storied frame building; but the addition to its southern front of a wing for a library, built in a pointed and extremely ornate style, and another handsome addition to its eastern front, for ther handsome addition to its eastern front, for parior and kitchen accommodation, have made the tow ensemble striking and picturesque. A handsome verandah, sup-ported by pillars, and entwined with honeysuckles, sur-rounds three sides of the building, and while it adds to rounds three sides of the building, and while it adds to
the beauty of the house, affords shade and shelter out of
doors at all seasons. The lawn in front, interspersed with
fruit trees, lies spread out in gently undulating slopes till
it is lost to sight in the distant wood, and on every side,
north, south, east, and west, stretches the extensive
farm of Marshield. The lawn opposite the eastern front
is shaded by a noble old Eim tree with seats ranged
round and about it, and it was beneath it that before Mr.
Webster's fatal illness he bestowed his congratulations
on the bridal party who had visited Marshield. To the
rear of the mansion is a handsome pond, of considerable size, dug, we believe, under Mr. Webster's superintendence, and supplied with spring
water from the neighb ring hills. There afe two or
three small artificial islands in it, and a couple of pleasure skiffs on the shore. This pond has been specially
received for some fine Solander geese, and other rare apscinens of aquatic fowl, while on the other side
of the bouse is a less pretending pend, for the domestic fowl, of which the yard contained large numbers.

The extensive sheds being, coach houses, stables and
bytes about the premises, bear ample evidence to the tasts
and agricultural skill of the late proprietor. Mr. Websier, it is known, paid very great attention to his stock,
and possessed upwards of a hundred head of cattle of an
excellent breed, besides large herds of sheep. The farm
consists for the most part of marshy, sandy soil, so that
but a small proportion of its 1,800 acres is laid out in tillage; but yet the agricultural produce has been always
adequate to the feeding of the cattle and to the payment,
in kind, of some thirty or forty laborers—the customary
mode of paying farm servants in that portion of the
country. Mr. Webster also owned a large farm in his native State of New Hampehire. It was his earnest desire
that Marshield should remain in the hands of his family,
and we understand that his wishes in this, as the beauty of the house, affords shade and shelter out of

and we understand that his wistes in this, as in all other respects, will be strictly complied with.

TAKING THE LAST LOOK—SCENE ON THE LAWN. While we have thus endeavored to make our readers semewhat acquainted with the favorite abode of the distinguished statesman of Now England, let us resume the more melancholy portion of our duties in detailing the incidents of the last day on which the bright rays of the great luminary fell upon the countenance of him whom the nation mourns. "All that was mortal of Daniel Webster" was at an early hour conveyed from the Jibrary, in which it had lain since his death, and placed on a bier in front of the house under the shade of a handsome silver maple tree which in life he shade of a handsome silver maple tree which in life he shade of a handsome silver maple tree which in life he shad much admired. The body was encased in a metallic coffin similar to that used for Mr. Clay, and so constructed as to permit of the upper portion of it being taken off, and exposing to the sight of his sorrowing friends the head and bust of the deceased. It was lined with white satin, and presented a highly finished and tasteful appearance; and within its narrow limits lay, in the repose of death, all that now belonged to him whose matchess genius and surpassing eloquence had invested the whole nation with glory. Tastefully woren wreaths of oak leaves with their accours, inc., white whole nation with glory. Tastefully woren wreaths of oak leaves with their accours. It was almost the whole nation with glory. Tastefully woren greathed offerings of respect and affection. The same habiliments by which he was familiarized to all his sequalutance, formed his only winding sheet. They consisted of a dark blue broadcold dress coal, with brase buttons, white pants, patent leather gaiter boo's white cravat and vest, and white silk gloves. There was the high and lofty brow, songestive of noble sims and sublime feelings, more preminent than life, but presenting traces of the operations of death's disrobing

discoursing among themselves of the bereavement which they had personally sustained, and recounting scenes of homely life and manners, in which the lamented had taken part with them time and again. It was a scene which cannot be easily effaced from the memory of those who witnessed it.

which cannot be easily effaced from the memory of those who witnessed it.

SIMPLE TRAITS IN THE GREAT MAN'S CHARACTER. We entered into conversation with one of these relies of the time that is passing away—a fine sturdy, home spun old specimen, half farmer, half fisherman, dressed in him broadcloth of the same style of cut and pattern which her Webster was accustomed to wear—a style, indeed, which we observed to predominate among his neighbors. We ventured to inquire whether he had known Mr. Webster familiarly? "Familiarly," said he, "oh yes; every one about there parts knew him well he was such a man at discouring with them. He used often to come down and spend days with us, shooting and fishing, for he was very fond of "port, and we were always sure to have such rare good times with him. And when he'd be going away to Washington, he'd come down and say, "Uncle Simon, don't let the house want for fish while I am away." And so neither we would; and when he returned, he'd walk down in the evening, and ask Uncle Simon how much he owed him; and after we'd run up the score, he'd pull out his wallet, and hand us over whatever it came to." The old descendant of the Pilgrims went on thus recounting the simple benevolent traits of Mr. Webster's character, until something else claimed our attention, and with some reluctance we turned away from his recital.

INTERIOR OF THE MANSION.

During the forenoon this lower portion of the house

ing the simple benevolent traits of Mr. Webster's character, until something else claimed our attention, and with some reluctance we turned sway from his recital.

INTERIOR OF THE MANSION.

During the foreacon the lower portion of the house was thrown open to satisfy the enricity of the thousands of visiters. They entered by the dining room, and egressed through the library. The furniture and embeliahments of the rooms gave evidence of the correct taste of the late owner of the mansion. The dining hall, which is of such dimensions as to be able to accommodate some thirty persons at table, is a plain, unestentations apartment, looking out on the lawn which slopes gently away to the south. Its furniture is of simple but tasteful style. It opens on the library, a very handsome, lofty room, having a somewhat quaint and antiquated appearance from the angularity of its walls and the height of its ceiling. Opposite the outer door, which opens on the lawn, hangs a very fine large painting of Mr. Webster, facing one on the opposite angle, of equal size, and evidently from the pencil of the same artist, of Lord Ashburton, having under his hand the famous treaty. On the adjoining angle of wall, hangs a life like portrait of Major Edward Webster, his son, who died in the military service in Maxico; and on the other side, is a small profile likeness, in black, executed with a soissors, of an antique looking ledy, with approximating nose and chin, and wearing an extraordinary leoking cap on the top of her head, whose identity is fixed by the following words in the handwriting of the deceased statesman—'My excellent mother, D. W.'' The library also contains a handsome circular table of polished maple, with a silver centre piece inlaid, bearing an inscription to the effect that it was presented to Daniel Webster in 1853 by the mechanics of Buffalo, in testimeny of his services in favor of protective tariffs and national union. Six bookeases, of a nest and uniform design, stand in the library, well tored with books. Indeed, in

another general assortment of books in his business office, a small, secluded building a few rods from the house.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS AT THE OBSEQUIES.

Up till noon the crowds continued to flow in without intermission. The Mayor and Corporation of Booton, and deputations fom the Common Council, the Historical Society, the bar, and the whig and democratic general committees of New York, besides deputations from various other cities and bodies, attended in testimony of their respect and reverence for the illustrious dead. We observed among them the Hon, Abbott Lawence, Hen. Edward Everett, Hon Rufus Choata, Hon. George Ashmun, Hon. Robert Q. Shaw, Hon. George Andrew, Hon. George S. Hillard, Hon. Mr. Davis, Hon Mr. Warren, Judge Sprague, Chief Justice Jones, President King of Columbia College, Governor Marcy, Hon George Griswold, &c. About 11 o'clock General Franklin Pierce arrived in a baroucke drawn by four gray horses. He was introduced to Mrs. Webster, and expressed his sincere condoince at the sad event. He soon after stood over the coffin on the lawn, and as he looked upon the well remembered face, tears guished to his eyes, and he appeared deeply and sensibly affected. Returning into the house, he visited the rooms and library, and seemed deeply interested in everything pertaining to the great man whose task of life was ended.

FUNDREAL RITES.

and library, and seemed deeply interested in everything pertaining to the great man whose task of life was ended.

PUNEREAL RITES.

At half an hour after noon the solemn rites commenced The relatives and friends of the deceased occupied the music room; the deputations stood in the pariors, on the opposite side of the front entrance, while the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Ebeneaer Aiden, a lineal descendant of one of the Pilgrim Fathers, occupied a position on the piazza, where he coffid be heard by those within as well as by the vast multitude on the lawn. The service commenced by the reading of the following

SELECTIONS FROM SCRIFTURE.

Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow and continueth not.

And dost thou open thine eyes upon such an one and bringest me into judgment with Thee! Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean? Not one.

Seeing his days are determined, the number of his months is with Thee; thou hast appointed his hounds that he saunot pass.

Turn from him that he may rest till he skall accompible has an hireling his day.

For there is hope of a tree if it be cut down that it will sprout again, and that the tender branch thereof will not cease.

Though the root thereof wax old in the earth, and the stock theated die in the ground, yet through the scent of water it will bud and bring forth boughs like a plant. But man dieth and wasteth away. Yea, man giveth up the ghost, and where is he?

I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that Ke shall stand at the latter day upon the earth.

And though after my skin worms shall destrey this bedy, yet in my flesh thall lace God.

Jevus said unto her, I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live.

And whose over liveth and believeth in me, shall never die. Believest thou this?

But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the

And whosover liveth and believeth in me, shall never die. Believest thou this?

But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept.

For since by man came death, by man came also the returnection of the dead.

For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made also.

made alive.

But every man in his own order, Christ the first fruits; afterward they that are Christ's at his coming. But every man in his own order, Christ the first fruits; afterward they that are Christ's at his coming. Then cometh the end, when he shall have delivered up the hingdom to God, even the Father; when he shall have put down all rule, and all authority and power.

For he must reign till he hath put all enemies under his feet.

The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death.

Now this I say, brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit corruption.

inherit the kingdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit corruption.

Behold, I show you a mystery: we shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed.

In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the lact trump; (for the trumpet shall sound) and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed.

For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality.

So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on incorruption and this mortal shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on incorruption and this mortal shall have put

victory ? The sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the

law.
But thanks be to God which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.
Then followed the address of the Divice, which we published in Saturday's Herald and the touching scientities were appropriately closed by

Then followed the address of the Divice, which we published in Saturday's Herand and the touching sciennities were apprepriately closed by

PRAYER.

"Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting. Thou art God. Thou tunest man to destruction; and sayest, return ye children of men." In that solemn event which has changed this abode into an boars of mourning, we are knowledge Thy sovereign hand, and bow before thine in fit ite majesty and thine adorable power. "Clouds and darkness are round about" Thee; yet justice and judgment are the habitation of Thy throne; mercy and truth shall go before Thy face." Grant us then. Heavenly father the influences of Thy divine spirit, that we may be embled, in this the day of our calamity, both to see the visitation of Thy band, and enomit ourselves to Thy most right-ous will. We bless Thee for Thine Holy Word, which irradiates the darkness of the tomb, revealing Him who is "the recurrection and the life," and cheering us with the promise of the holy and ever present Comforter. White we mean in wewould not forget to gratefully acknowledge Thy mercies. We bless Thee that Thy distinguished servant to whose mortal remains we are now alous to pay our last tribute of respect, was permitted to live out the aliotted period of human existence, and attain his "threercore years and ten." We bless Thee that for to long a time we were allowed to rejoice in his counsish his effection and care. We thank Thee that during the last hours of his life the privilege was granted to his fluids in this quiet retreat of home, to minister to his wents and soothe his dying pillow. We rejoice that the his fluids of his privile bleedy were not the thinks that, above all our preclosus memories, we can reflect that in early life he devoted himself to Thy service that he ever profoundly wenerated. The understance of his life the privilege was granted to his fluids on

conside in Thy compassionate love. "For the Lord will he have compassion according to the multitude of his mercles. For he doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men. This bereaved household, this large circle of devoted and long-tried friends, those with whom thy departed servant was accustomed to associate in the familiar intercourse of domestic or social life, we commit unto Thee, O Thou Great Dispenser of all events, praying that this impressive lesson of Thy Providence, which we are now called to learn, may result in the best good of our undying souls through the sanctifying influence of the Holy Spirit. And now, Lord, we would implore Thy blessing upon our stricken land. Enable Thy servant, the President of the United States, and those immediately associated with him in administering our national affairs, to suitably improve that act of Thy Providence, which has rimoved from their midst a counsellor and guide. Direct the minds of all who occupy stations of authority and influence, to recognise their dependence upon the great arbiter of human destiny, and the sovereign of nations. And bless the people throughout the length and breadth of our national domain. May they feel, though the right arm of their strength is broken, and perils to our peace and pro-parly impend, "it is better to trast in the Lord than to put confidence in princes." The Lord God be with us, as He was with our fathers; let Him not leave us, nor forsake us; that He may incline our hearts unto Him, to walk in all His ways, and to keep His commandments, and His statutes, and His judgments, which He commanded our fathers. And now, Lord, go with us, as we follow to their last earthly resting place these mortal remains of human greatness. We go to deposit these sacred relies in the house appointed for all living, there to slumber amid the ashes of the near and dear, and the sleeping dust of those who upon these shores planted the germ of the institutions under which we dwell. Almighty God, we be seech thee, go with us; let Thy

the tribute of a tear to departed worth.

PROCESSION TO THE TOMB.

At its close the procession formed to escort to the tomb the venerated remains. It was composed wholly of pedestrians and moved, in the following order:

Funeral Car.

(drawn by two elegant black horses appropriately draped.)

Pall Bearers.

Asa Hewett,
Seth Weston,
Seth Peterson.
Joseph P. Cushman,
Daniel Phillips.
Fistcher Webster and Sons.

James W. Paige, and John J. Joy, and other Relatives.
Domestics of the Mansion.

Workmen upon the Farm. Domestics of the Mansion.

Workmen upon the Farm.

Attending Physician and officiating Clergyman.

Belectmen of Marshfield.

Committee of fifty of the citizens of Marshfield.

Committee of ulty of the citizens of Marshfield.
Governor and Council.

President of Senate and Speaker of House.
City Government of Bostom.
General Pierce and Mayor Seaver.
Edward Everett, Rufas Choate, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, and George Ashmun.
City Governments of Roxbury, Charlestown, and Cambridge.
Delegations from other cities and towns.
Delegations from the New York Historical Society.
Delegates of New York Bar.
Delegates from General Democratic State Committee,
New York.
Friends and Neighbors.
Citizens generally.
THE SEPULCHRE.

Friends and Neighbors.
Citizens generally.
THE SEPULCHRE.
It had been among the cares of Mr. Webster's latter years to construct a tomb on his own grounds, wherein should repose the ashes of himself and his decendants. It stands, as we have before said, on an elevated spot, about a quarter of a mile northward from the house, occupying the site of the old church of Marshfield. From its summit the eye takes in a large extent of country, including the little village and its two modest spires, the mansion and its grounds, and in the distance is seen the blue waters of the ocean, which at that hour lay "calm as a slumbering babe." The tomb, which is merely separated by a metal paling from the old cemetery, is a rude and simple excavation, rising in a grassy mound, and descending to the depth of three or four feet. Its interior is arched with undressed stones, collected about the farm, and six stems steps conduct into it. Mr. Webster had intended before his death, to have removed into the sepulchre the ashes of his first wife and children, who had been interred in Boston. He did not live to execute that plous duty bimself, but he requested that it should be performed previous to his own interment. On the preceeding day therefore, in obedience to this expressed inclination, their remains were exhumed from a vault under St. Paul's Church, and conveyed to Marshfield. There were eight bodies, and the sliver plates upon the coffins bore the following inscriptions:—

Grace Flexicher.

Wife of Daniel Webster. Died Jan. 21, 1828, aged 47.

Wife of Daniel Webster. Died Jan. 21, 1828, aged 47. Wife of Samuel Appleton Appleton Born Jan. 16, 1818.
Died April 23, 1848.

Late Major of the First Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry. Died at San Angel. near the city of Mexico,
Jan. 23, 1848, aged 28.

Son of Daniel Webster. Died December 19, 1824, aged 3 years. Daughter of Fletcher. Died March 2, 1849, aged 17 months and 24 days.

CONSTANCE MARY APPLETON,
Daughter of S A. Appleton and Julia Webster Appleton.
Born May 30, 1847. Died March 15, 1849.

Daughter of Fletcher Webster. Died February 7, 1849, aged 6. The remains were deposited on the left side of the tomb, leaving the opposite side vacant. On the plot in front stand three square marble tablets, inscribed as fol-

Wife of Daniel Webster. Bern January 16, 1781. Died January 21, 1828. JULIA WEBSTER,
Wife of
Famuel Appleton Appleton.
Bern Jan. 16, 1818.
Died April 28, 1838.
"Let me go, for the day breaketh."

MARY CONSTANCE APPLETON. Born Feb y 7, 1848. Died March 15, 1849. MAJOR EDWARD WEBSTER.
Born July 20, 1820.
Bied at San Angelo, In Mexico,
In the military service of his country.
Jan. 23, 1848.
A dearly beloved Son and Brother.

A dearly beloved Son and Brother.

Mr. Webster has directed that a similar monument—no larger, no smaller—shall be there erected to his own memory; the only memerial of him at present existing there is a plain marble slab about eighteen inches in length, rising out of the mound, and bearing the inscription. Daniel Webster. The little burying ground of which this tomb may be said to form a part, is supposed to be the second oldest in New England, and contains the askes of Gov. Winalow, over which rise a plain monument with the following inscription quite legible upon it:—

THE MONNE JOSIAH WINALOW

Gour of New Plymouth dyed December ye 18 1080 setats 52.

Gour of New Piymouth dyed December ye 18 1680 setatis 52.

FENELOFE VE WIDDOW OF GOUR WINSLOW Dyed December ye 7 1703 actatis 73

THE HONELE HAAC WINSLOW ENGAGE
Dyed December ye 14 1738 actatis 67.

It is also a tradition among the peasantry that Peregrine White, the first child of English parents born in the colony, is interred here.

LAST SCENE OF ALL.

When the bead of the procession reached the tomb, the bedy was borne within the enclosure and placed upon a piain deal box, or case, covered with a pall. Some seven or eight hundred persons, who had left Boston by the steamboat Atlantic, and had not been able to disembark where it was expected they would arrived at the place of interment at this moment. It was their anxious desire to be permitted to take a last look at the illustrious desire to be permitted to take a last look at the illustrious desire to be permitted to take a last look at the illustrious desire, and the upper portion of it taken off. Again was repeated the sad seen which had taken piace under the poplar tree, and upwards of an hour clapsed in this manner. At length the mourners slowly departed, the final prayer was said, the coffin was lowered into the tomb, and all that was mertal of Daniel Webster passed for over from the eyes of man.

Vest the grave

Hath quenched that eye, and Death's releatless frost Withered that arm, but the usheding fame.

He eyes of man.

Tes! the grave

Hath quenched that eye, and Death's relentless frost
Withered that arm; but the unfiding fame
Which virtue hangs upon its votary's tomb;
The deathless memory of that man whom kings
Call to their mind and tremble the remembrance
With which the happy spirit contemplates
Its well speat pligrimage on earth,
Shall never pass away.

The Whig General Committee at the Webster Funeral.

New York, Oct. 31, 1852.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In your paper of this morning you say that not one
of the delegation selected by the Whig General Committee attended the funeral of Mr. Webster. In this you
are mistaken; a portion of them did attend, and it was a
matter of frequent regret by them that they did not meet
with one member of the deputation from the Democratic
Committee, either in going or returning or at Marshneld.
It was proposed to unite in performing our melancholy
duty. Respectfully,

GEO. H. FRANKLIN.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Interesting Remarks by the Rev. Dr. Hawkes. Ex.Lieut. Gov. Bradish, Dr. Francis, Mr. Marsh and Rev. Mr. Osgood. On Saturday evening last, a special meeting of the New

York Bistorical Society was convened for the purpose of testifying their sense of the loss science, literature, law, and the country at large, have sustained in the death of Daniel Webster. The room of the Society, in the University, was filled; a saddening gloom pervaded the whole meeting; sorrow was depicted on every countenance, and the speakers were at times deeply affected in the utter ance of their sympathies for the illustrious dead. There were several distinguished members of the learned professions present, amongst whom we noticed the Honorable Chief Justice Nelson, Judge Campbell, ex Chief Justice Jones, J. Prescott Hall, Esq. (United States District At-terney.) Hiram Ketchum Charles O'Conor; E. C. Benediet, Esq.; Luther R. Marsh, Esq.; —— Bowie, Esq.; ngustus Schell, Esq.; Rev'ds. Dr. Hawkes, Francis, Do-

witt, Charles King. President Columbia College: Francis; Rev. Mr. Orgood, and Col. Andrew Warner The Hon. Luther Bradish presided.

The following are the names of the committee: Are tollowing are the names of the committee:

J. Prescott Hall,
Rev. William Adams, D. D.,
Luther R. Marsh,
Marshall S. Bidwell,
Edward Curtis,
George H. Moore,
Augustus Schell,
Frederick De Peyster.
Charles A. Stetson,
Rev. F. L. Hawkes, D. D.,
The Charmens of the committee:

Hickon Marsh
George H. Moore,
Augustus Schell,
Frederick De Peyster.

Guilen C. Verplanek.

The CHAIRMAN, on rising seemed deeply affected.

Follow members of the Society—It is the peculiar duty, as it is the appropriate function. of an infection time; to gather them year, the current events of the stime; to gather them year, the current events of the stime; to gather them year, and the state of the stime; to gather them year, and the state of the state

Resolved. That while we thus feeblg express our sympathies in a national loss we feet that the true and ap paties in a national loss we tree that the true and appropriate tribute which becomes American citizens is in youth to imitate his indefatigable industry; in manhood, his honorable and disinterested patriotism, and so te live, that in old age, theirs may be, as was his, the tranquil compositie, which, resting on a Christian's hope, disarmed death of his errors.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the journal of the society, and a copy thereof, duly authenticated by the officers of the New York Historical Society, be forwarded to the immediate relatives of Mr. Webster.

Mr. Letture R. Manna Counsellor at Law reset to see

Mr. LUTHER R. MARSH, Counsellor at-Law, rose to se cond the resolution. He said:-

This Seciety, Mr. President whose purpose it is to hold the past and give it perpetuity, must pause at this most meancholy event of pressy history. The fabric of American history is interwrought with the geiden threads of Webeter's life and came. He was a part of all its great events. Those whose enactment was too early for his participation. he has touched with the immortality of his eloquence this great thoughts enrich our legislative libraries, illume the leaves on which the jurist searches for his light, adorn the volumes of our national literature, and are meficably imprinted on the hearts of the American people. His splendid sentences—informed with notice sentiment—will always, as now, eche in our schools, giadden and teach the memories of our students and statesmen and enter, as they always have entered, into the very constitution of American mind. The probless charter of cur Union—that pellides law of gravitation—blinding these planetary States within their orbits—has received additional assurance of it power, necessity and permanence, by t.e. His and by the worts of its great defender. He has added durability to granife. That scared rock again t whose defiant breast the surges of the sea had broken irom the world's earlied youth, and which opened its fluty portais to receive the rich with his magic wand, and abundant streams of grand surgestion will flow theme forever. The immorts mound, from whence triumphal notes of freedom flew through every State, and to every hoart, sustains a commemorative shaft, which, apeaking to the long line of generations yet to come, will ever hams with Webster's words of fire. The names and deeds of our heroes skinely tell more than the surface of the grand surgestion will flow theme forever. The immorts mound, from whence the probabilities of the Father of our country. At trace intervals, it has pleased also played by the fire of the probabilities of the first thoughts, they dead for the grand probabilities of the word they first humanity. The lives of such men are treate